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UINTA

NATIONAL FOREST

*American Fork Canyon,
north of Mt. Timpanogos
Scenic Area.*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • FOREST SERVICE
OGDEN, UTAH



UINTA

NATIONAL FOREST

“FINE LAND”

It was 1776, the year our forefathers began the fight for independence, when the first explorer, father Escalante, entered what is now the Uinta National Forest. Escalante and his men were highly impressed with both the aesthetic and the economic aspects of the area. Escalante spoke of excellent pastures well suited to grazing; and one of his companions, viewing Greater Utah Valley, exclaimed, “This place is the most pleasant, beautiful, and fertile in all New Spain.”

In their enthusiasm over the general area, these strangers were but seconding the sentiments of the Indians who referred to it as “fine land.”

Over 2,000 miles of roads and trails serve, hunters, fishermen, ranchers, timbermen, recreationists and Forest administrators on the Uinta National Forest. Latest tallies show 1111 miles of roads and 1113 miles of trails.



THE BEST FOR THE MOST

The Uinta National Forest was established in 1897 to protect this scenic and valuable terrain for water and timber. Today, the Uinta and all other National Forests are managed in accordance with the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960. Designed to insure the harmonious, coordinated management of such uses and resources as forage, recreation, timber, water, and wildlife, the Act states in part:

“Multiple use means: The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people...”

“Sustained yield of the several products and services means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renew-

able resources of the National Forests without impairment of the productivity of the land.”

As you visit the Uinta National Forest, observe these concepts at work. They are vital to the welfare of all of us. They are aimed at benefiting “the greatest number of people in the long run.”

FORAGE THAT LASTS

An important objective of the Uinta National Forest is to protect its ranges and watersheds for the benefit of the community as a whole, and also to insure livestock forage year after year. About 359,000 acres are available for grazing on the Forest, and more than 11,000 cattle and 81,000 sheep obtain forage from its rangelands each year.

Range improvements over the years have included construction of over 400 miles of range fences, 330 water developments, 64 miles of stock driveways, and revegetation of nearly

50,000 acres. Many of these important accomplishments have resulted from cooperative efforts between livestock associations and the National Forest.

TO BE ENJOYED

From its establishment, the Uinta National Forest has been one of the West's important “playgrounds.” As early as 1902, an Associate Chief of the Forest Service reported picnic and summer resort use in Provo Canyon. In one area, the local landowner had constructed an outdoor dancing platform, dining hall, and installed sleeping tents — “a very pleasant place, and well patronized,” the report said.

Since those days, recreation has steadily increased in popularity. Visits mounted from 539,000 in 1953 to nearly 1,825,000 in 1963. The Forest now has 53 camp and picnic sites containing more than 1,100 family units — capable of handling 6,000 people at any single time.

In July, recreationists throng to the Forest for the annual Timp Hike sponsored by Brigham

Forage is a basic National Forest resource. To assure continued use of the rangelands of the Uinta National Forest, Forest Rangers and livestock permittees work together to keep livestock in balance with the carrying capacity of the range.



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Young University in cooperation with the Forest Service. The morning after a colorful evening pageant at the Theater of the Pines in Aspen Grove, several thousand people — young and old — hike to the top of 11,750-foot Mt. Timpanogos.

Mt. Timpanogos Scenic Area; Scenic Loops such as the Alpine, Squaw Peak, and Nebo; the Diamond Fork-Hobble Creek Road, and other drives are tours of great interest and scenic enjoyment.

FARMING ON A GRAND SCALE

Covering wide expanses of the Forest, from its gently rolling bench areas to the rugged alpine zones, are about 964 million board feet of timber — enough to build 100,000 homes. Dominant species include Engelmann spruce, aspen, and fir — Douglas, white, and sub-alpine.

The annual harvest now averages about five million board feet, equal to about half a million

Timber is a managed crop on the Uinta National Forest, and slightly under a half million dollars worth is harvested annually. Timber is managed to assure a continuous supply for future generations of Americans.



1' x 10' boards an inch thick, or roughly 1,000 truckloads of logs, worth an estimated \$425,000. Trees are harvested no faster than they are replaced by a new crop, either through direct planting or natural regeneration. Ponderosa pine trees, for example, planted near Payson and Nephi between 1913 and 1917, are now being harvested on a thinning basis to encourage increased growth.

Roads constructed for timbering operations also provide back country access for hunters, livestock permittees, fishermen, and other recreationists. The removal of mature and over-mature trees helps prevent the spread of insects and disease, and opens up areas to the growth of browse and wildlife habitat while new forests develop.

To date more than 800 acres have been planted with new trees, and an additional 10,500 acres have been treated for Engelmann spruce bark beetle. Throughout the years, steadily improving methods of fire prevention and suppression, including aerial attack with retardants, have also provided big benefits in protection.

This contour trenching on steep mountain sides in American Fork-Dry Fork Canyons was done to curtail mudrock slides and floods which had caused considerable damage to communities in the valleys below.





Emerald Lake stops hikers on their way to the top of Mt. Timpanogos on the annual hike held in July. This alpine lake sits in a basin just under the Timp Glacier.

A FOREST FOR THE SPORTSMAN

Eight mule deer herds and one elk herd inhabit the Uinta National Forest. Hunters not only get their fill of exotic fall scenery, but can count on a 60 per cent chance of success in taking deer. About 12,500 mulies are harvested annually along with about 120 elk.

Within the Forest's boundaries a variety of wildlife occurs, including snowshoe, jack, and cottontail rabbits, pika, porcupine, squirrel, chipmunk, and weasel. Furbearers include marten, mink, and beaver. Mountain lion, bear, bobcat, and coyote are found in limited numbers. Sage grouse, ruffed and blue grouse (see

sketch), chukar partridge, and quail are hunted in season. Waterfowl and dove hunting are also available on parts of the Forest. Songbirds are numerous throughout the Uinta.

More than 200 miles of streams plus 140 acres of lakes and reservoirs in this National Forest provide good fishing for rainbow, German brown, cutthroat, brook trout, and Montana grayling.





The Uinta National Forest might be called a "fisherman's forest." There are 219 miles of rivers and streams and 141 acres of reservoirs and lakes. Waters of the Forest with top reputations as fisheries are; the Provo River, West Fork of the Duchesne, Payson Lakes, the Upper Strawberry River and Current Creek.

WATERSHED VALUES

The Uinta National Forest was created primarily to protect its valuable watersheds. This rich, scenic land which so enthused the first explorers needed special care if it were to remain rich and scenic. Protection from overgrazing, improper timbering, fire, and other erosive forces is essential.

Erosion had taken hold in many instances, however, before the Forest Service began, and Mother Nature was in urgent need of medication. Fortunately, "doctors" were found, and the diagnosis was relatively easy. It was, however, a cure that took and is taking time and tremendous effort. Taking its cue possibly from

ancient civilizations which practiced terrace farming, the U. S. Forest Service constructed contour trenches along the eroded slopes. These trenches successfully captured the water from torrential rains and let it seep into the earth





The communities of American Fork, Lehi and Pleasant Grove benefit from the watersheds of Mt. Timpanogos. Additionally, the Geneva Plant of U. S. Steel is highly dependent on the Uinta National Forest for water used in the production of steel.

instead of gushing over the surface. Thus, today moisture from the sky reaches the valley as pure, regulated spring flow without rocks, mud, and debris. Also, as nature intends, a portion remains where it fell to provide for vegetation, wildlife, livestock, and recreation needs.

Such cooperative enterprises as the American Fork-Dry Creek Watershed Project are evidences of earnest desire to protect and restore these watersheds vital not only to the Government, but to county and city and private organizations and individuals.

Annual streamflow from the Forest is about 526,000 acre-feet valued at an estimated 11 million dollars. Daily, about 25 million gallons from these lands supply the needs of industry, agriculture, and domestic living in the surrounding communities.

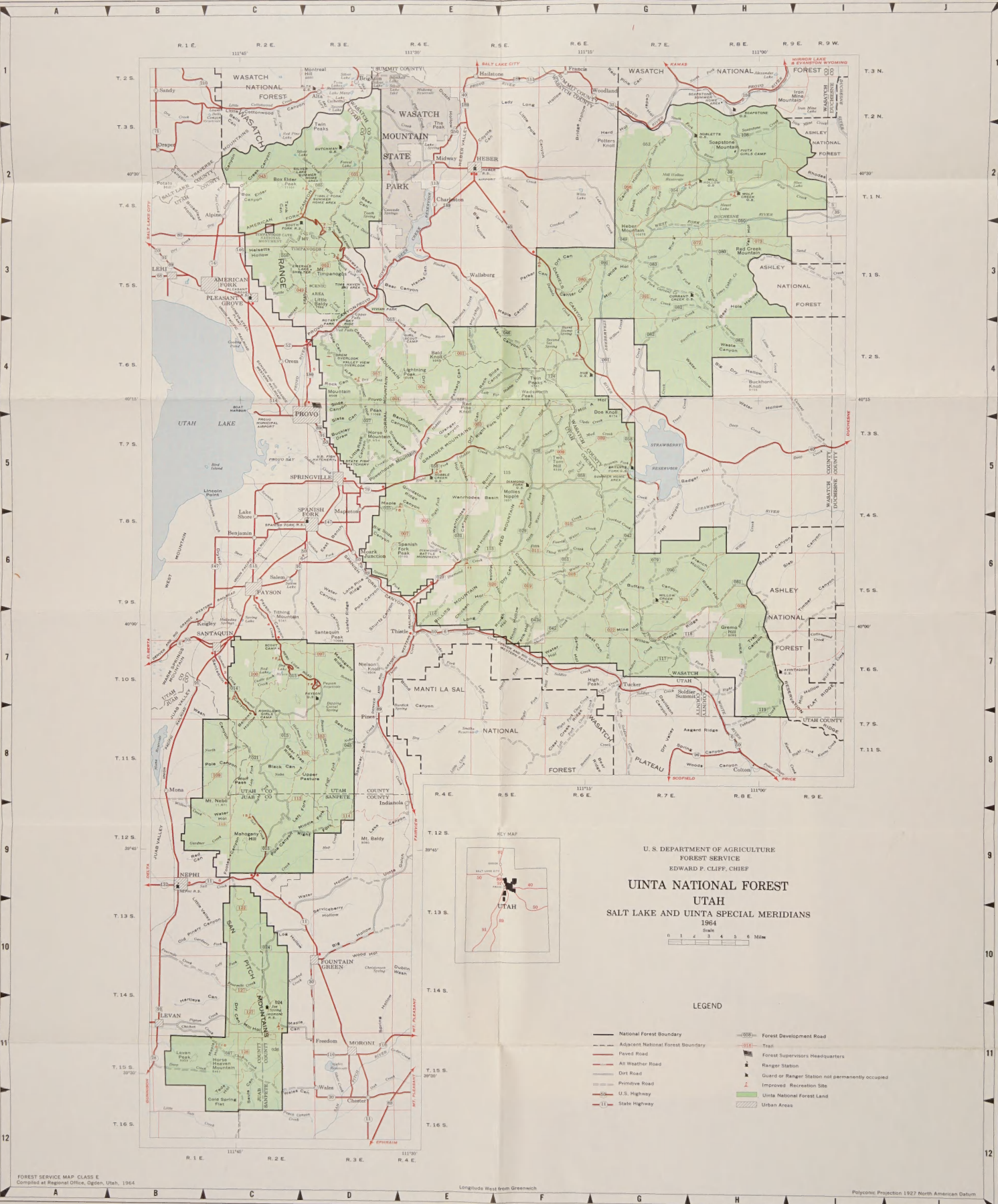
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CLARK BRONSON



UINTA NATIONAL FOREST

RECREATION SITES

Map No.	Name	Map Location	Elevation	Season of Use	Camping Units	Fishing	Lake	Stream
1	Echo	C-2	6000	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	Granite Flat	C-2	6800	Jun-Oct	25	x		
1	Gray Cliff	C-2	6000	Jun-Oct	*	x		x
1	Hanging Rock	C-2	6000	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	House Rock	C-2	5800	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	Little Mill	C-2	6000	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	Martin	C-2	6200	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	Mile Rock	C-2	6400	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	No Name	C-2	6400	Jul-Oct	*	x		
1	North Mill	C-2	6000	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	Riverside	C-2	5400	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	Roadhouse	C-2	6200	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	Shady Glen	C-2	6600	May-Sep	*	x		x
1	Tank Canyon	C-2	6000	May-Nov	*			x
1	Warnick	C-2	6200	May-Nov	*	x		x
1	Silver Lake Flat	C-2	7400	Jun-Sep	5	x		x
2	Altamond	D-3	7200	May-Oct	*	x		x
2	Big Tree	D-3	7800	Jun-Oct	8			
2	Lame Horse	D-3	8000	Jun-Oct	1			
2	Mutual Dell	D-3	6600	May-Sep	8			
2	Summit	D-3	8000	Jul-Oct	2			
2	Timpooneke	D-3	7400	Jun-Oct	36	x		x
3	Aspen	D-3	6800	Jun-Oct	*			
3	Bench	D-3	6800	Jun-Oct	16			
4	Hope	D-4	6600	Jun-Oct	7			
4	Rock Canyon	D-4	6800	Jun-Oct	3			
5	Wolf Creek	H-2	9600	Jul-Oct	26			
6	Wiskey Spring	F-3	6600	May-Nov	*	*		x
7	Lodgepole	F-4	7800	May-Nov	37			
8	Balsam	E-5	6000	Jun-Oct	19	x		x
8	Birch	E-5	5600	May-Nov	5	x		x
8	Cherry	E-5	5200	May-Nov	*	x		x
8	Dry Creek	E-5	6000	May-Nov	6	x		x
8	Kolob	E-5	5600	May-Nov	3	x		x
8	Lone Fir	E-5	5800	May-Nov	6	x		x
8	Sulphur	E-5	5400	May-Oct	6	x		x
9	Mill Hollow	G-2	8800	Jun-Sep	32	x	x	x
10	Coal Mine	F-5	6000	Jun-Oct	2	x		x
10	Hawthorn	F-5	6000	May-Nov	6	x		x
10	Mineral Spring	F-5	6000	May-Oct	5	x		x
11	Diamond	E-6	5200	May-Nov	48	x		x
11	Palmyra	E-6	5200	May-Nov	*	x		x
11	Three Forks	E-6	5600	May-Nov	5	x		x
12	Maple Bench	C-7	5800	May-Nov	10	x		x
13	Tinney Flat	C-7	7000	May-Oct	6	x		x
13	Trumbolt	C-7	6200	May-Oct	*	x		x
14	Payson Lakes P.G.	D-7	8000	Jun-Oct	*	x	x	
14	Payson Lakes C.G.	D-7	8000	Jun-Oct	26	x	x	
15	Bear Canyon	C-9	6800	May-Nov	8	x		x
15	Cottonwood	C-9	6400	May-Nov	3	x		
15	Pines	C-9	6200	May-Nov	21	x	x	
16	Chicken Creek	C-11	6200	May-Nov	10	x		
17	Maple Canyon	C-11	6800	May-Nov	12			
18	Whiting	D-5	5400	May-Oct	15	x		

*Picnicking only

NOTES: Picnicking is permitted in campgrounds but camping is not permitted in areas designated for "picnicking only."